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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ablication wish to have rejected articles returned.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Buresu of the United Press and New York Associated Press is at \$1 to 29 Ans street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole dountry.

### No Time for Trifling.

Unless there be a change very soon in the attitude of this Government toward the Cuban revolution, Cuba will not have much to thank us for when she shall have won her independence. We know that she is grateful for the very warm sympathy of the American people; but she certainly has not received any encouragement from the Administration at Washington, and, up to this time, she owes nothing to Congress. No official favor has the struggling republic ever received from our Government; but, contrariwise, the Cuban agents have been rebuffed whenever they approached the portals of authority. For full a year this Government served Spain by thwarting every Cuban plan for obtain ing military supplies from this country; at least a dozen vessels procured for Cuban service were seized by orders from Washington: the Cubans here resident who sough to befriend their brethren in the field were subjected to harassment; our statutes were construed to the disadvantage of Cuba; and at one time a Cabinet officer went so far as to call in question the right of the American people to hold meetings in advocacy of the Cuban cause; but on this he very soon changed his mind.

Surely Cuba is not indebted to Mr. CLEVE-LAND. It has been largely through his influence and the manceuvring of two or three pro-Spanish Senators that the passage of the belligerency resolutions by Congress has been delayed for over a month.

When Cuban independence shall be established. Cubs will doubtless be grateful for the manifestations of American sympathy in her time of trial; but she will have nothing else to be grateful to us for, unless there shall be a marked change, and that before long, in the policy of our Government toward her.

It was in September last, when the revolution had gained possession of one-half of the territory of Cuba, and when the Spanish army had sought refuge in Havana, that the President of the republic first appealed most respectfully to this Government for the recognition which the Executive possesses the authority to grant. The appeal was pigeonholed in the Department of State. Two months ago he made another and a most earnest appeal, which closed with the words:

"To the free and glorious United States Cuba appeals. She asks you to raise a voice in her behalf asks you to let the world know that, as against the yrant, she shall have an equal chance. In the name f Gon, justice, civilization, liberty, and deeding Cuba appeals to the United States!"

This appeal also has been left unheeded. though meanwhile the revolution has advanced to the walls of Havana, behind which WEYLER has sought refuge ever since he anded in Cuba, and the capture of which would mark the triumph of the revolution. With the occurrence of that event the opportunity for us to recognize Cuban belligerency will have passed. Now is the time for Congress to act, while

yet action may be serviceable. For a meriorious deed, the Executive has an opportunity which will not exist forever.

We will thus give brave Cuba a good cause for gratitude when she has gained her independence. We have never yet given her any such cause. Free Cuba will be a bul-

To-day the revolution is stronger, and Spain is weaker, than ever before during the war. The Cuban army is effective, and under qualified leadership. The Spanish army is falling into demoralization, and is under the direction of incompetency. The record of GOMEZ is one of patriotic pride; that of WEYLER is one of failure.

Without further delay the American Government ought to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban republic.

# Our Republican Opposition.

Some over-confident and supersanguing Democratic partisans are talking vaguely of the possibility of carrying the State of New York for the Democracy this year on the liquor license question, and of forcing the fighting in support of it by an early State Convention. On the other hand, some farsighted and judicious Democrats, Senator HILL and Senator MURPHY among them, are for postponing the Convention until the visible and growing break in the Republican ranks has made the Republicans of New York more vulnerable than they are now to a successful Democratic assault. The Republicans held on Tuesday an early State Convention to choose delegates to St. Louis. They met nearly two months earlier than the customary time, their object being to promote the prospects of the favored candidate, if not the favorite son, of New York, LEVI P. MORTON, and thus to force the fighting in other States, which might be halting in their support of New York's Governor unless it was made clearly manifest that he had the substantial backing of his party in

his own State. A similar manœuvre on the Democratic side, in 1892, in advance of the Chicago National Convention of that year, was designed to promote the candidacy of New York's favorite for the Democratic nomination, but it had the contrary effect, arousing animosities and fostering political enmities which reduced the influence and divided the strength of New York in the Convention, to the great injury of the Democratic party, the woful sacrifice of Democratic prospects, and the humiliating surrender of Democratic principles, leading to mistakes which all Democrats throughout the country now

appreciate and deplore. Puesday's Convention at the Grand Centrai Palace was called early in the Presidential year to demonstrate, as we have said, the unanimity existing among New York Republicans. It clearly established the high regard and esteem in which LEVI P. MORTON is held among his Republican party associates, and the genuineness and incerity of the wish entertained by the leading Republican statesmen of New York for his nomination this year, accompanied in some cases by a lively expectation of succeeding him as Governor; yet the fact was clearly disclosed that the New York Republicans are by no means a unit. On a test vote, hurriedly called, the advocates of the

nomination of Major McKINLEY polled 109 votes to 681 votes cast by the supporters of Governor MORTON! If this was the measure of the opposition, not to Governor MORTON, but to those in charge of his Presidential candidacy, it would not, numerically at least, be formidable. But the anti-PLATT men of New York city and the anti-PLATT men of Eric county voted generally against the McKINLEY resolution offered on Tuesday, and it received In these two counties only 30 votes. The full vote of Erie was 40 delegates, of whom certainly 25 are to be classed as anti-PLATT men, and the Ohio faction in New York county, consisting of Mayor STRONG, Gen. McCook, and other Buckeyes, numbered 36; 23 voting with their PLATT opponents, and 13 only voting for Mc-

KINLEY. The practical effect of the division on Tuesday night is simply this: If Governor MORTON is the candidate of the Republican party for President this year, he will get from the Republicans of the State of New York their undivided, loyal, and enthusiastic support, without factional defection or personal opposition; the same full measure of support as he received when he vas the successful Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1888, and as he received for Governor in 1894. But if the exigencies of the Republican situation and the temper of the delegates from other States should render impracticable or undesirable the nomination of New York's choice, then the factional differences which Tuesday's vote showed to exist among the New York Republicans, and which have been the besetting danger of the party in this State for years, will be resumed afresh with the same animosity and bitterness as characterized the CONELING-FENTON feud of 1870 and 1871, the Senatorial battle of 1881, the FOLGER fight of 1882, the disastrous BLAINE and anti-BLAINE differences of 1884, and the ever-recurring Republican wrangles since. At the present time, as shown at Tues-

day's Convention, the Republican party in New York is radically divided, as respects the control of its organization, between the regulars, who acknowledge the leadership of Mr. PLATT, and the Buckeyes, who are for Ohio, with the "old flag and an appropriation." The Buckeyes, who mustered 109 votes on Tuesday, are strongest in the western end of the State, near the Ohio border line. In Senator FENTON's old district, made up of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, in the extreme west of the State, always a Republican stronghold, they are in full control; and in Erie county, where the material interests are closely connected with those of the West, they are in a majority, too. In Brooklyn the opponents of Senator PLATT'S leadership are in control of the local machine. While in New York they are not in control of the Republican machine, they have all the offices which the city administration has to give, and their favorite political beverage is tea, fortified, so it is said, with home-made whiskey from the stills of Spring Mills, the juiclest product of which is drawn off on moonlight nights and shipped to New York via Cleveland at high water.

The McKINLEY Republicans of New York are for the Ohio man because they believe that his nomination and election as President would take out of the hands of Mr. PLATT and Mr. PLATT's associates the patronage of New York and the influence of the Washington Administration in New York politics as thoroughly as did the installation of HAYES in 1877 or the inauguration of Gen. GARFIELD in 1881. It is this one thing which the PLATT regulars, once called Stalwarts, are bound and determined to prevent. No abatement of the trouble between the two factions is possible, for the stake involved in the dispute is the control of the Republican party in this State this year and for at least four years hereafter. The PLATT regulars cannot agree to the nomination of Major McKINLEY. The anti-PLATT Republicans have all their hopes of future recognition unconditionally bound

up in the latter's canvass. The Republican peril disclosed by Tuesday night's significant vote may furnish the mocratic opportunity this year; but Governor Morton's nomination would dash Democratic hopes and unite again the Republicans.

# The Launch of the Iowa.

Another of our big battle ships, the Iowa, 11,410 tons, is to leave the stocks tomorrow at the yard of the CRAMPS, in Philadelphia, where she has been under construction. This approaching event has led to an odd incident. The Prohibitionists, it appears, are waging war against the bottle of wine employed, by a time-honored custom, in the ceremony of naming vessels. The townspeople of Moulton, in the State after which the new battle ship is called, have passed resolutions this week asking Governor DRAKE to cause his daughter, MARY, to use water instead of wine at to morrow's dedication of the ship, and the appeal has been echoed by the rural press.

It seems that in this matter extremes meet; for the breaking of a bottle on the bows has sometimes been disapproved of also, by topers, as a waste of good liquor. A request from the Moultonites that when the ship took to the water the Iowa delegation should not immediately rush below decks and take to champagne, might be intelligible; but it looks like straining a point o object to offering a nip to Neptune.

Perhaps had time permitted, some other eremony than that of the votive bottle might have been devised, to satisfy the lowans. The republic of Venice used to Slebrate the marriage of that city with the Adriatic when they launched a new ship; and, if we do not mistake, this ancient custom was revived a few years ago in the case of the Sicilia, to whose prow was fixed a ring like the one used in the Bucentoro festival. and bearing the King's initials on a small star, so that, as the battle ship should slide down the ways, the waves at the first contact would kiss the ring.

But, however the Governor arranges for to-morrow's ceremony, here's luck to the Iowa, in ADAM's ale!

# False Pleading as Contempt of Court.

The Court of Appeals has just decided a question upon which the lower courts of this State had not been able to agree. That question is whether a defendant is guilty of a contempt of court for interposing a false answer under oath in a civil suit, for the purpose of delaying the plaintiff, and actually delaying him in recovering his claim. The Code of Civil Procedure makes a

party to a lawsuit punishable "for any deceit or abuse of a mandate or proceeding of

In March, 1894, Judge ALTON B. PARKER, sitting at a special term of the Supreme Court, held at Kingston, in Ulster county decided that it was a contempt, under this provision of the Code, for a litigant to put in a false verified answer, and thus impede

the prosecution of the action. In May of the same year, Mr. Justice the United States. Having once become

citizens of the American Republic, they LAWRENCE of this city rendered a special would not only secure for all their products term decision to the same effect. free access to our markets, but they would On the other hand, the New York Court also obtain for them protection against of Common Pleas, in its General Term or apforeign competition. There is absolutely no pellate branch, consistently adhered to a contrary construction of the Code provision, material advantage to be hoped for from the connection with Great Britain, whereas the and repeatedly declared that the interposiprovinces composing the Dominion could tion of a sham or false answer was not a enter upon a career of progress and proscontempt of court. The latest and ablest opinion of that tribunal on the subject was perity by a voluntary fusion with the great American Commonwealth, which is their delivered by Judge ROGER A. PRYOR in December, in the case of FROMME vs. GRAT; natural customer, protector, and friend. and his view of the law has been pronounced

correct in the decision just handed down

of cross-examination, nor protected by any

of the legal safeguards of criminal justice,

and upon sentence for which he may be

confined in close custody for an indefinite

After reading the conflicting opinions in

the Common Pleas and the Supreme Court,

it seems to us that the weight of the argu-

ment is in favor of the conclusion reached

by the Court of Appeals to the effect that

under the law of this State the interposi-

tion of a false answer, however deserving of

punishment, does not constitute a contempt

of court. But the Court of Appeals adopts

an unfortunate tone in its reference to the

adjudications in the courts below. "The

Special Term decisions," says the opinion,

to which we have been referred, we deem

Now the chief of the decisions thus char-

acterized as the result of improper or care-

less consideration, was written by Mr. Jus-

tice PARKER, who sat for years in the Second

Division of the Court of Appeals, as an as-

sociate of Judge HAIGHT and Judge VANN.

who are now in the court. It is three times

as long and in all respects as careful as the

opinion of the Court of Appeals itself. An-

other of the decisions was that of Judge

LAWRENCE, to which we have already re-

ferred, which was equally undeserving

of the fling in which the Court of Ap-

peals saw fit to indulge by using the

language we have quoted. It is a mistake

for appellate tribunals to be sarcastic or

smart in criticising the work of the lower

courts. There may be occasions for severe

comment, but these are rare. The Court of

Appeals has just been reversed by the Su-

preme Court of the United States in two

cases of great importance. How would it

that it had disposed of them "without a

proper or careful consideration" of the mat-

Mr. Chamberlain to the Canadians.

It was but cold comfort that the members

of the Canada Club in London derived from

the speech of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN on

Wednesday evening. The Secretary for the

Colonies complimented them upon the out-

burst of loyalty which has recently been

witnessed in the Dominion, and he pro-

British dependencies to take a zealous part

in the defence of the empire. This he said

somewhat cold and critical when he dis-

anadian products should receive protection

form of a motion, offered in the Ottawa

House of Commons by Mr. MCNEALL, that

a small duty be levied by each member of

the empire against foreign products im-

ported by them, and that the proceeds of

such duties be devoted to the purposes of

intercommunication and defence. The pro-

posal, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said, was entitled to

respectful consideration, but he soon made

it manifest that respect did not mean acqui-

escence. He declared the plan inadmissible

for reasons identical with those set forth in

the despatch of the Marquis of RIPON, his

predecessor in the Colonial Office, a de-

spatch to which reference was made in

these columns not long ago. He pointed

out that for England to levy a duty on food

staples coming from foreign countries

while admitting similar commodities from

Canada duty free, would increase the cost of

living for the working classes of the United

Kingdom, and hence increase the cost of

manufactures, thus impairing the capacity

of Great Britain to compete with other

European countries in neutral markets.

He added that, as the trade of Great Britain

with foreign countries is much more gigan-

tic than its trade with all the colonies put

together, the proposed scheme of reciprocal

taxation would fall far more heavily upon

the United Kingdom than upon its trans-

But, while Mr. CHAMBERLAIN pronounced

it out of the question to impose duties upon

food staples imported into Great Britain

from foreign countries, such as the United

States, he waxed eloquent concerning the

duty of the colonies to admit British manu-

factures duty free. We need not say that

this piece of advice has not the slightest

chance of being accepted, either at Ottawa

or at Melbourne. The duties levied upon

British manufactures imported into the

Dominion of Canada and into Victoria con-

stitute an indispensable part of the colonial

revenues, and are also deemed essential for

the protection of the native industries of the

colonies. The Canadian legislators might

connive at the ruin of their native manu-

factures in the interest of British com-

petitors, provided they could gain compen-

sation in the shape of a virtual monopoly of

the British markets for food staples. But

not even the most effusive of Canadian Loy-

alists would ever agree to give the one

The simple truth is, that there is no such

Great Britain and the Dominion of

Canada. Neither Mr. CHAMBERLAIN nor

any other British Minister will fail to

sentiment to business. The ultimate effect

of such disclosures must be to convince the

terests point unmistakably to union with

thing without getting the other.

marine dependencies.

products of foreign countries.

ters involved ?

to have been made without a proper or

careful consideration of the matter.'

period."

by the Court of Appeals.

## The Rapid Transit Question.

In response to numerous inquiries, we The main point made by Judge Payon desire to inform those who have not carewas that while a sworn answer in a case fully followed the subject, that the quesmight be regarded as a proceeding in court tion whether under the limitations of the it was in no sense a proceeding of the court, State Constitution the municipality of such as was contemplated by the section of this city has the right and power to underthe Code treating of contempts. "The funtake, at the cost and risk of the taxpayers, damental and essential principle of a conthe construction of underground railroads, tempt" was declared to be "an affront to was discussed on Tuesday last before the Apthe authority of the Court; but a false pellate Division of the Supreme Court in pleading nowise challenges or disparages the First Judicial Department. Mesars. that authority any more than perjured tes-FRANKLIN BARTLETT and ELIRU ROOT pretimony on the trial." It is an invariable sented elaborate arguments, and Mesars. rule that statutes defining contempts must DE WITT, ROOSEVELT, ZABRISKIE, TUTTLE, be strictly construed, and are not to be exand Bushby were heard against the constitended by implication beyond their plain meaning. "This stringency of constructutional authority of the municipality to tion," says Judge PRYOR, "is all the more engage in such an enterprise. Mr. BARTLETT appeared in behalf of THE SUN Association, applicable to an offence to a conviction of and his argument was published in full in which neither an indictment, nor the ver-THE SUN of Wednesday. It is not too much dict of a jury, nor common-law evidence, is necessary, in a trial for which the accused to say that it was able, comprehensive, profound, interesting, and powerful. is not confronted with the witnesses against him, nor allowed the inestimable privilege

The Appellate Division will render its judgment in due season, and, should it be in favor of the city's authority to construct, we presume the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

## Mavroyeni Bey and Mr. Terrell.

If the recall of MAVROTENI Bey is intended as a mark of the Sultan's displeasure at American interest in the Armenian question, the time for the manifestation has been adroitly chosen. The Hon. ALEXANDER W. TERRELL, our

Minister in Turkey, is now on the ocean on his way to the United States. He has been at his station continuously, we believe, since his appointment three years ago. Mr. TER-RELL was about to start for home on a wellearned leave of absence at the time when the troubles broke out in Constantinople. Until now he has not been able to get away. He has remained at his post, performing the urgent and often perplexing luties of his office with both fearlessness and discretion. He has been the sole protector of the American missionaries, of American residents or sojourners in Turkey, and of the Armenians who have acquired American citizenship and are entitled to the protection of our flag. It is safe to say that the representative of no other foreign power in the circle of dipiomats at Pera has exercised so direct and potent an influence on the Sultan's Government in the interests of civilization and humanity. The other Ministers and Ambassadors have been playing game; Mr. TERRELL has been attending to business and doing his duty. The value of his vigilant and resolute attitude toward the Turkish Government will be more gen erally understood by and by.

When the changed situation renders it possible for Minister TERRELL to undertake like to be told by the Judges at Washington his long postponed visit to an invalid wife n this country, almost as soon, in fact, as his back is turned to the Yildiz Kiosk, the Sultan's Government suddenly recalls MAV-ROYENI Bey from Washington. Is the real purpose of this extraordinary action merely to signalize in a general way the Sultan's dissatisfaction with America's interest in the cause of the well-nigh friendles Armenians, or is it more specifically to pre vent the return to Constantinople of Mr. TERRELL! Our Minister's watchfulness and activity there have probably made his presence respected and feared rather than claimed it to be the paramount duty of all lesired by the Turk, but at the same time his tact has avoided any cause of complaint against him personally. This method of with appropriate fervor; but he became getting rid of an inconvenient witness and a troublesome restraint would be charactercussed the modest suggestion that one good istic of Ottoman diplomacy.

turn deserved another, and that, in exchange If the withdrawal of the Turkish Minister for the sacrifices of Canadian Loyalists, from Washington leads to the withdrawa of the American Minister from Constant in the British markets against the raw nople, the consequences are likely to be serious to thousands in Anatolia and Armenia. The suggestion had already taken the

The Hon, RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER trying to convince himself that he wouldn't like o be a candidate for President is a spectacle both gratifying and edifying; but it is hard to change old habits. For many a year the Wolverine mighty man of valor has covered Michigan with attentive ears, waiting to hear the country call him. The country has failed to call, but it is impossible to believe that the patient, expectant ears are not in their old attitude, longing, listening for a voice which will never speak.

The Hon. ORVILLE H. PLATT, a Senator in Congress from Connecticut, has introduced into the Senate a resolution providing that the pres ent session shall end on May 2. This is very very early. Doubtless Mr. PLATT means well but he is a gentleman of no great capacity for speech. He can say all that he wants to say ong before the second day of May. But there are statesmen with an annual word output several hundred thousand times as large as his is, and they crave to be heard. They have got to be heard. The imperious craving for pression gnaws in their bosoms. They will be heard, and they ought to be heard. Congress exists for the purpose, a most excellent and harmless one, of conversing at the public. It is wrong to try to dam up the mighty stream of loquence. It does the speaker good, and noody any harm. The more talk the merrier, and Senator STEWART is seething yet with undelivered speeches by the mile. Let him live and cleanse his stuffed bosom of the perilous stuff. By the 2d of May he will just be starting

It is impossible not to quiver with emo tion at the thought of the Hon, Martin Bur-LER, the Populist Senator from North Carolina He stands upon the mountains and lets his voice roll thunderously down. He shins up to the top of the Washington Monument and turns plain and ornamental concentric flip-flaps t the ground. He hangs from the dome of the Capitol with his stately feet. He welters in the unfathomable main of his own speeches. He revolves between Washngton and his own metropolis of Honeycutt's in an orbit of elemental fire. Do not fuse, he cries to his brethren in wisdom. Stick forever and forever to the essential and immortal ratio of 16 to 1. And all the tar and turpentine in the old North State flames at his flaming words; and all the Populists go into the forest clear ings and take off their heads for a night's rest from the perplexities of thought.

The Ohio House of Representatives ha shown its peculiar sense of humor by passing bill prohibiting women from wearing high hate at the theatre. This is a sort of sumptuary legislation which will defeat itself. thing as a community of interest between absolutely necessary for men to go to the the atre. It is absolutely necessary for women to wear what sort of hats they please. If they choose to make their hats tickle the stars and push the clouds away, they will wear that kind of hats; and man, petty man, disclose the fact when he comes from lothed with a little brief authority, will mani feet an unusual degree of common sense by mass of the Canadian people that their inshutting up. There are plenty of undaunted reforming minds that will set to work, even be fore breakfast, to reform the world and shave

the face of it of many sprient decorations; but AROUND THE WORLD IN 40 DAYS.
the man who really thinks that he can get his ideas as to women's hate enforced ought to be exhibited to a rejoicing public every day and

It is more or less difficult and probably wholly useless to explain of to try to explain anything or anybody. Whateveris, is because tis; and the philosopher will remain content with the because, which is not really a because, but simply an assertion of what may or may not be so. Consequently it is not necessary to discover or invent reasons why the heart and centre of reform are situated in North Tonawanda, Take the movement against Mr. MORTON. Where does it come from? North Tonawanda. Take the Na-tional Reform party of New York, a party which tocracy, snam democracy, and the lawless autocracy of those whom we have invested with power." Where does it come from? North onawanda every time. The Chairman lives in North Tonawanda. Very likely the party lives here too. There must be at least one candidate for President in that illustrious hamlet.

But for the Plats machine New York would to-day be pledged to the support of McKisler. - Cleue-land Leader.

Strange thing about this strange man, PLATT. How he takes the Republican party of New York by the neck and twists it around until it looks backward! He is really a remarkable person, and the Cleveland Leader ought to come on and see him. He is pleasant to every body including Ohio men. Possibly he is a McKINLEY man himself, only he doesn't dare to own it, on account of his reverence for the machine.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX has an erratio

Not a bit of it. 'Tis a muse that never cares to wander from her own fireside. The muse orrowed of Mr. Swinsunne has been sent back without a character. The present active muse is placid, with good, large, casy feet, with low-heeled sensible shoes on them. Tumultuous poetry is a big pother any way. A muse with cap disarranged and vagrant crazy locks and itubant feet and apron askew, and dancing frenetically to the sound of slippers down in the beel and pins pattering upon the ground, is not good for permanent purposes. A good family muse, with a perfect digestion and a clear and quiet eye, is greatly preferable. The muse of Mrs. Wilcox is comfortable, sedentary, at

Is there any especial and unusual gift in the city of Malden, Mass., which entitles that place to kick against and silence the bass drum The Salvation Army is permitted to march through certain streets of Malden during cerain hours, but may not beat the bass drum. Now, what is a parade without a big bass drum : What is the object of marching if there is no bass drum at the head of the line? What is music if it is orphaned of the big bass drum? What are all the miscellaneous aggregations of noise, however meritorious and virulent, if deprived of the assistance of that mus cular contributor? The bass drum is the friend f man and of the small boy. It is an instrument simple but full of great capabilities. To prohibit it is as unjust as to prohibit the voice or Populist Conventions.

## CHINA'S WOMAN BULER. She Is Not a New Woman, but She Gets

From the Peking and Tien-trin Times Ever since the Empress Dowager of China re ired from the formal direction of the affairs of the empire, and the young Emperor assumed all the throne have been addressed to the Emperor alone, and not, as before, to both the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, with the distinction of highest honor in the form of address given to

of highest honor in the form of address given to the latter.

For some time it has been well known among those acquainted with the inner life of the palace that the Emperor was not left to his own individual judgment, but in all important maters must secure the opinions and approval of his aunt, the Empress Dowager. The usual method has been for the important memorials, on which decrees were to be passed to be sent to the palace of the Empress Dowager, and when her will was expressed it had to be followed. The mode of communication has been the sunuchs of both palaces, and occasionally the higher Manchu officials.

A great many matters were left entirely to the

eunuchs of both paiaces, and occasionally the higher Manchu officials.

A great many matters were left entirely to the Emperor, and in such a case he has largely followed the advice of his favorite tutor. Weng Tung-ho. The Emperor has had no joys in his royal position, but day after day, from the miserable hour of 2 o'clock in the morning, has had to bother his brain with a mass of most critical problems, as well as the routine of strict proprietles. The Emperes Dowager, on the other hand, has had leisure for recreation, amusements, and change. She has been supplied with all sorts of costly and attractive treasures by the central and provincial officials, and has been daily waited upon and amused by the cunuchs of her palace. The princes and nobles, with the Manchu officials of the imperial household, have been in attendance upon her as well as the Emperor. Thus her life has, in the last few years, been one of comfort and pleasure.

of comfort and pleasure.
When the two officials, Wang Mingluan and Chand-lin, were degraded a few weeks since at the listigation and by the order of the Empress Chand-ill, were degraded a few weeks since at the instigation and by the order of the Empress Dowager, her power was at once felt and feared by all in the capital. Since then the Official Gazette has chronicied nearly every other day the visit of the Emperor to the Empress Dowager. This is all that is mentioned, but no one supposes that this is all in reality. When the young man stands in the presence of the distinguished and strong-willed woman who first close him for the throne and afterward looked after his training, selected his wife and concubines, and finally placed him in peaceful possession of a throne, which in his boyhood was liable to overthrow, it can be easily imagined that more than a few formallities are then observed, and that once again the Empress Dowager is interesting herself in the right managemant of the affairs of the empire, and more especially the adoption of methods and means new but imperative. We shall hear more of her in the future.

Signal Retribution ! To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: From your "Foreign Soies of Real Interest" I copy this: "Many of the rifles used by Menelek's men when they defeated the Italians are said to be English Remingtons taken from the Papai Zouaves and sold by the Italian Govern ment to the Abyminians in 1872. They still have stamped on them the Papal tiara and keys." If this be true, the event shows that "curses come home to roost," and that "United Italy," built upon robbery, is fated for humiliation and ultimate destruction by the boomerang of its own wickedness. That the Pope will have "his own again" is not doubted by any close observer of events, for Rome without the Pope as ruler is deprived of its character and savor. It will not be surprising to behold before long King Hum-bert beseeching the Pope to save him from his infidel surroundings and agreeing to restore the Eternal City to the successor of St. Peter. Were King Menelek retribution would be signal and complete.

# OBSERVES.

### Praise Indeed. From the Home Journal.

The fact is THE SUN is the most quotable paper that reaches our exchange desk, though journals reach us from San Francisco in the west to Berlin in the east,

## A Priendly Warning to Hoke, Hoke Smith is going to Georgia

To teach the Crackers the That gold and silver cannot He harnessed as a pair. That is his public object; His private one 's, to see

How numerous his chances Hoke is a guileless Cracker Himself, and when he goes

Among his fellow Crackers He tells them all he knows Therefore we here will wish him

His enomies are seeking To down him anyhow. They're circulating rumo: Among the Crackers and The "niggers" that he's playing An anti-Georgia hand.

They say that if elected, He's going to advocate

Throughout the Cracker State Of course that is no better Than treason in the State and there must be denial

We're fond of him as Hoke.

Before it is too late. We very gladly warn him, Because, though we may joke Hoke Smith as Secretary. Effect of the Completion of the Rundten Rattrond Across Stherts.

Reports from the line of the Trans-Siberian affroad indicate that Central Asia is soon to feel some such impulse of growth as came to many parts of our West with the development of railroads beyond the Mississtppi. The cities of Kourgane, Tcheliabinsk, Petropavlovsk, Omsk, Tomsk, and others along the line of the new railroad have already felt the impulse. Crowds began rushing into the country last summer and autu nn, and although the line to Tomak was opened only in December, the city now has electric lights in its strests, and there and at the other cities named new stone houses have been going up. Even the Siberian win ter could not entirely cool the ardor of the

But aside from the spectacle of a sudden development of modern civilization in Asia, the Trans-Siberian railroad has an interest for mankind from the fact that this line is materially to shorten the journey round the world. It is only about twenty years since a journey round the world in eighty days seemed remarkable. It is now easily done in sixty-five days. A ship of the Peningular and Oriental line sails from Brindist, Italy, every Sunday evening for Bombay. On the Friday evening before the Peninsular and Oriental express, cross-

sails from Brindist, Italy, every Sunday evening for Bombay. On the Friday evening before the Peninsular and Oriental express, crossing the Continent by rail to Brindist, leaves Londou with mails and passengers for the eastward bound steamer. That steamer reaches Aden in nine days and Bombay in fifteen days, so that on reaching the latter point her passengers are usually 16% days from London, as the vessel is due at 8 A. M. These ships, though not especially swift, are extremely regular in their time of arrival.

Going on castward, the massenger reaches Hong Kong 31% to 32% days from London, and Yokohama on the average 43 days from London, and Yokohama on the average 43 days from London, and Yokohama on the swerage 43 days from London, and Yokohama on the swerage 43 days from London, and Yokohama he accomplishes his journey round the world in from 63 to 04 days.

Most of this journey is made on the ordinary schedule time of railroads and steamboafs, though the twenty-one days' journey from Yokohama to London was the result of a special effort. The ordinary schedule time of any equal distance on the journey from London to Yokohama, because the ships that cross the Pacific are swifter than those of the Penifisular and Oriental Company, while the train service across this continent is the swiftsat in the world for such a distance, and, of course, there are no swifter merchant ships than the best of the Atlantic liners. There are no delays at ports in the voyages across the Penifisular and Oriental Company, while the train service across this continent is the swiftsat in the world for such a distance, and, of course, there are no swifter merchant ships than the best of the Atlantic liners. There are no delays at ports in the voyages across the Penifisular and Oriental Company, while the train service across the sea of the Atlantic liners. There are no delays at ports in the voyages across the Pacific and the Atlantic as in the tortuous voyages of the Peninsular and Oriental Ships through the Red Sea and around the

hama within twenty-not days for the journey of London.

Add to this twenty-one days for the journey eastward from Yokohama to London, and the trip around the world is made in forty-three or forty-four days, or in the time now occupied in the journey from London to Yokohama.

Almost the whole gain is made by reason of the Trans-Siberian railway, which makes the route vastly more direct than at present. In cast, the greater part of the journey will then route vastly more direct than at present. In fact, the greater part of the journey will then be made within the belt lying between the fiftleth and sixtleth parallels of north latitude. This calculation is based upon the moderate speed of the Trans-Siberlan railway. Could the speed of its express trains be made to approach that of our fastest trans-Continental trains, the journey might be shortened by at least two days, and might by special expedition at all points be brought down to half the time of Mr. Fogg's famous journey. There is a possibility of even further expedition of the journey by means of swift steamers directly from Vladivostock to some port on the western coast of this continent.

Found in the Pockets of Two Men Killed in From the Indianapolis Journal.

A short time ago a tramp was killed at Wells-ourg, W. Va., in a railroad wreck, and a letter

Prom the Indianapolis Journal.

A short time ago a tramp was killed at Wellsburg. W. Va., in a railroad wreck, and a letter found in his pocket indicated that his name was James Ray, and that he lived in this city. An investigation by the police failed to locate any one of that name who was missing, and the matter was dropped. It now develops that the letter was the property of another man, but the owner's name is not James Ray, although he is now known by that name.

During the railroad strike last year a man in this city who was employed by one of the roads went out with the discontented, and when he sought for work after things had quieted down he found that wherever he applied, he matter how badly the company was in need of men, he was always told there was no vacancy. He had not placed much confidence in the story that railroad officials kept-secret black lists, although contrary to law, and made the rounds of the several roads in search of work. He finally became disheartened and left the city. He also determined that it was useless for him to ask for work under his right name, and so he took the name of James Ray. At the first place he asked for work under the assumed name he was successful, and served for several months as switchman. For some cause he then left the employ of the road. He was given a letter of recommendation, and in a short time had work on a road running into St. Louis. While in that dity he met an old railroad friend who was having the same trouble he had experienced on account of having been connected with the strike.

Ray offered to let his friend have his letter of recommendation, and advised that he go to Cincinnat! to apply for work. The friend reached Cincinnati on a freight train and made a search for work. He was successful, but found that he would have to wait about two weeks before he could begin. Having friends in this city who would assist him while he was waiting, he boarded a Big Four freight train with several other men and stowed away in a box car, after writing to Ray

WOLVES IN THE NORTH WOODS. Their Mysterious Disappearance When the Bousty Law Was Enacted.

Bossty Law Was Esseted,

From the Boosville Heraki.

Only one bounty was paid for wolf killing in Maine in 1805. This wolf was killed at Andover, and was the first gilled in Maine for many years, and will probably be the last for some years to come. There was a time when Maine wolves went deer hunting in packs, and many a living man has seen the hunted deer plunge into the water of a stream or lake of that State to escape the bloodthirsty brutes trailing after. Thirty years ago no sound was more common in the deep Adirondack woods at night than the long how of a wolf, and in the early darkness many campers have listened to the call note of the leader wolf assumbling his robber band for a race after deer. The wolves were plenty, but in the early seventies a bounty law was passed, and all of a sudden the wolves were gone. They were not killed, for only a few bounties were paid. They simply dropped out of sight and hearing.

When it was reported last summer that a wolf had been killed on Webb's game preserve the story excited general dishellef, as it had been years since a wolf had been reported by trustworthy parties. Hut a wolf was gilled all right enough, for Mr. Webb himself said so. Ho was first heard howling for several nights, then at lake, and a builet ended him. Frevious to this some woofsmen in northern Herkimer county had reported that they had heard wolves in the Moose River region recently, and since there have been like reports. It is not improbable that there are half a doson or even a score of wolves in the Adirondacks now. If there are, they have learned the proverb that "allence is goiden," or at any rate hunt and how! only it the utmost depths, where men soldom venture. From the Boonville Herald.

REBURED FROM CHICAGO! Plata Words About Some Disgusting Developments of Munday Journalism.

From the Chicago Times Herald. It would be an aspersion on American civiliration to say that we believe the New York Sunday newspapers represent any considerable number of the people of that city. Yet unless we accept the theory that New York con tains a larger proportion of vicious and morbid newspaper readers than the statisticians of American urban populations have ever suggested? The only alternative is that the directors of these papers are insane.

The contest in sensationalism, so called - that is, the furious exploitation of crime, vulgarity. and squalld enterprises of women reporterscontinues between the New York World and its new and rich rival, the Morning Journal. Se far as we are able to reckon hitherto undiscovered depths of degradation, the World thus far has held its own in postiness. The illustrations in the last two numbers of the Sunday World are victous beyond anything ever dreamed of in sensational journalism.

The Chicago reader, as accustomed to clean and wholesome newspapers as he is to the vigorous prairie winds, may judge of the character of the abominations by the titles: "Kate Swan's Two Views of Death; Gliding Into the Crematory Retort on the Iron Cradle: Her Awful of Fanatic Penitentes Fastened to His Cross," Ghastly Dance of the Blasphemous Judases," "Six Foot Finger Nails of Li Hung Chang's Friend," "Frenzied Antics of the Odd Set of the Holy Rollers," "Hell as It Is; A Realist's Wild View of Sheol," "Marvelous X Ray Pioture of Rats Inside a Boa Constrictor,' Rattlesnake That Robs a Calf and its Fond Mother."

The Journal makes a poor display of horrors compared with the World's monstrosities. Journal is owned by a Western man, and he is still groping timidly in the charnel house of Eastern journalism. Still a newspaper cannot be said to lack "go" when it can print pictures of "A Marvelous Operation on a Child's Skull." Sunrise in the Heart of the Great Dismai Swamp," and "The Human Body as Photo graphed by Means of the Roentgen Rays"-the last named being a picture in which the horrors of an illustration of a medical textbook are aggravated by the ignorance of the artist. It is impossible to more than suggest the

flagrant indecency and vulgarity of these illustrations. In the case of the World the draughts manship is uniformly quite as bad as the conception. We are led to suspect that the artists for the World "struck" and the ingenious ideas of the editor were carried out at a peighboring plumbing shop.

It will be interesting to observe the effect of the campaign of indecency upon New York. We confess that we do not understand how this species of "journalism" can be tolerated in any community in civilized America, and we do not believe that it will be tolerated. If there is no power in the statutes, there must be sufficient in wholesome public opinion to suppress what amounts to a national scandal.

## SUNBEAMS.

-Fishermen on the Newfoundland Banks had & very rough experience during the late storms, and some thrilling stories are being told in Maine ports. The schooner Nourmahal arrived at Portland a few days ago after a fishing trip lasting five weeks During only four days of that time was it possible for men to leave the schooner to set trawls. One fifteen minutes, every one being compelled to quit and his face partially frozen.

—An immense bed of coal, believed to be a hun-

dred feet thick, was struck last Saturday at Haxie-ton, Pa., in a mine which was abandoned twelve years ago as worked out. The mine had not been worked much for twenty years. During war times it was one of the best producers in Pennsylvania but the supply appeared to give out. The owners of the property decided a year ago that it might be worth while to sink a new shaft in the region, in the hope that by the use of newer me might still be made profitable. As a result of the

-Four churches on wheels, sent out and support ed by the Baptist Publishing Society, are o ly travelling over the gallroads in the thinly settled regions of the West, the pastor in charge minister-ing to the spiritual needs of people living in new settlements where there is no church, siding poor Baptist congregations with gifts of books and the like, and doing general missionary work. The car Emmanuel reached San Francisco from the South liast week and started on a tour through Oregon and Washington. It is eighty-five feet long, with the living apartments of the pastor at one end and a completely appointed church occupying the rest of

the space. It contains an organ, lectern, and pulpit. The car carries Bibles in twelve languages and a large stock of hymn books and other pub tions. The railroads haul the cars free of charge. and the telegraph and telephone companies furnish franks to the pastors in charge. No colletions are made at any of the services on the cars, the society supporting the travelling churches Whenever a likely place for missionary work is found the car is sidetracked and its presence advertised by posters, and in various other ways.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. A tollet club for dogs has been estab Bond street, London, where dogs may be shaved, washed, and beautified. Guy's Hospital in London is in financial straits

The Prince of Wales has undertaken to raise by aubscription the \$2,500,000 it needs. Four great-grandchildren born on one day startled the dowager Duchess of Abercorn recently; one granddaughter had a son, another a daughter,

Russia is going to carry the war into England. The Minister of Finance is organizing an exhibition of Russian products in London after the close of the Nijni Novgorod exhibition.

Twenty four Governments, including the United States, Japan, China, Persia, and nearly all the European countries have given official notice that they will exhibit in Paris in 1900. Pavin is going to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the foundation of its famous Certosa. The mon

astery was begun in 1896 by one of the Visconti. out was not finished till 1549. It is now a museum In return for the entertainment of his son Nas rulla Khan last year, the Ameer of Afghanista has sent presents to Queen Victoria, which at Bom bay have been appraised at 18 lacs of rupees, or

Armenia is not a thoroughly Christian country as is generally believed. Out of a population of 3,510,205 nearly five-sixths are Mohammedan, the exact number being 2,900,414 to only 509,791

Georg Ellot's only memorial at Nuneaton, her native place, is a steam fire engine named after her. Her admirers, who do not like the association with a fire extinguisher, wish to substitute a free public library in her name.

Three Viennese tourists have fallen from the Mar-

tinswand on the Rax Alps by the Semmering Pass, being the first victims of the 1896 Alpine season. Snow 120 feet deep from an avalanche had to be cleared away to reach the bodies.

Rontgen's rays have made their first appearance in court. Miss Gladys Ffolliott, an actress, broughs suit against the Nottingham Theatre for injuries received in failing down the stairs from her dressing room. At the trial she put in platures of her in-jured foot and of the other one, taken by the X rays, and got her verdict.

Anti-Semitic feeling is strong enough in Paris to have turned out Baron de Rothschild from the position of Treasurer of the Société des Agricuituers de France, which he had held for twenty-eight years. The person elected in his place did not know that his name was to be propo fused to serve. There have been demonstrations

by roughs before the Baron's house.

Large as is the Romanoff family it has no Grand Duchesses of a marriageable age. The Cuar's sister Olga and Grand Duke Viadimir's daughter Helens are fourteen. There are but four other girls in the whole family, the oldest six years old. The only orthodox royal family with eligible daughters is that of the Prince of Montenegro. He has three, twenty-three, twenty-two, and fifteen years old

Mytilene, in the Agean Sea, is in a painful state of uncertainty as to whether it has an Archbishop or not. A little while ago the Greek Orthodox Metropolitan of the Island, Mgr. Nikifor Giykon, apparently died. His body was placed on a thron in the cathedral and his successor was named, but after forty eight hours the Archbishop's body gave signs of life. He soon fell into sleep again, and it is impossible to tell whether he is alive or dead. Meanwhile the nomination of his successor her